STANDING RULES

FOR

CONDUCTING BUSINESS

IN THE

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMENCEMENT OF DAILY SESSIONS.

1.—The Presiding Officer having taken the chair, and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake may be corrected that shall be made in the entries.

[16 April, 1789-March 25, 1868.

A quorum shall consist of a majority of the Senators duly chosen and sworn.

[4 May, 1864-March 25, 1868.

BUSINESS NOT TO BE INTERRUPTED.

2.—No Senator shall speak to another, or otherwise interrupt the business of the Senate, or read any newspaper, while the journals or public papers are reading, or when any Senator is speaking in any debate.

[16 April, 1789—14 Feb., 1828—March 25, 1868.

RULES IN SPEAKING OR DEBATE.

3.—Every Senator, when he speaks, shall address the Chair, standing in his place, and when he has finished shall sit down.

[16 April, 1789—March 25, 1868.

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4.—No Senator shall speak more than twice, in any one debate, on the same day, without leave of the Senate, which question shall be decided without debate.

[16 April, 1789-March 25, 1868.

5.—When two Senators rise at the same time, the Presiding Officer shall name the person to speak; but in all cases the Senator who shall rise first and address the Chair shall speak first.

[16 April, 1789-14 Feb., 1828-March 25, 1868.

CALLS TO ORDER AND APPEALS.

6.——If any Senator, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the Senate, the Presiding Officer shall, or any Senator may, call to order; and when a Senator shall be called to order by the Presiding Officer, or a Senator, he shall sit down, and shall not proceed without leave of the Senate. And every question of order shall be decided by the Presiding Officer, without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; and the Presiding Officer may call for the sense of the Senate on any question of order. But when an appeal shall be taken from the decision of the Presiding Officer, any subsequent question of order, which may arise before the decision of such appeal by the Senate, shall be decided by the Presiding Officer without debate, and every appeal therefrom shall also be decided at once, and without debate.

116 April, 1789—14 Feb., 1828—26 June, 1856—March 25, 1868.

EXCEPTIONABLE WORDS.

7.——If a Senator be called to order by another for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall immediately be taken down in writing, that the Presiding Officer may be better able to judge of the matter.

[16 April, 1789—March 25, 1868.

ABSENT SENATORS MAY BE SENT FOR.

8.—No Senator shall absent himself from the service of the Senate, without leave of the Senate first obtained. And in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent Senators, as the majority of such Senators present shall agree, at the expense of such absent Senators, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made as the Senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient, and in that case the expense shall be paid out of the contingent fund. And this rule shall apply as well to the first convention of the Senate, at the legal time of meeting, as to each day of the session, after the hour has arrived to which the Senate stood adjourned.

[16 April, 1789-25 June, 1798-4 Feb., 1828-March 25, 1868.

RULE FOR DEBATE.

9.—No motion shall be debated until the same shall be seconded.

[16 April, 1789-March 25, 1868.

RULE FOR MOTIONS, DEBATE, AND WITHDRAWAL.

10.—When a motion shall be made and seconded, it shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the Presiding Officer, or any Senator, delivered in at the table, and read, before the same shall be debated; and any motion may be withdrawn by the mover at any time before a decision, amendment, or ordering of the yeas and nays, except a motion to reconsider, which shall not be withdrawn without leave of the Senate.

[16 April, 1789-14 Feb., 1828-21 Jan., 1851-March 25, 1868.

PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS WHEN A QUESTION IS UNDER DEBATE.

11.——When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but—

to adjourn;

to proceed to the consideration of Executive business;

to lie on the table;

to postpone indefinitely;

to postpone to a day certain;

to commit; or

to amend;

which several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged; and motions to adjourn, to proceed to the consideration of Executive business, and to lie on the table, shall be decided without debate, and motions to take up or proceed to the consideration of any question shall be determined without debate upon the merits of the question proposed to be considered.

[16 April, 1789-13 Jan., 1820-14 Feb., 1828-March 25, 1868.

DIVISION OF A QUESTION.

12.——If the question in debate contain several points, any Senator may have the same divided; but, on a motion to strike out and insert, it shall not be in order to move for a division of the question; but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition, shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition; nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out, prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

[16 April, 1789—23 June, 1832—March 25, 1868.

FILLING BLANKS.

13.——In filling up blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.

[16 April, 1789—3 Jan., 1820—14 Feb., 1828—March 25, 1868.

OBJECTION TO READING A PAPER.

14.—When the reading of a paper is called for, and the same is objected to by any Senator, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, and without debate.

[3 Jan., 1820-14 Feb., 1828-March 25, 1868.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS-PRIOR SPECIAL ORDER.

15.—The unfinished business in which the Senate was engaged at the last preceding adjournment shall have the preference in the special orders of the day.

[3 Jan., 1820-14 Feb., 1828-March 25, 1868.

YEAS AND NAYS.

16.—When the yeas and nays shall be called for by one-fifth of the Senators present, each Senator called upon shall, unless for special reasons he be excused by the Senate declare openly, and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question. In taking the yeas and nays, and upon a call of the Senate, the names of the Senators shall be called alphabetically.

[16 April, 1789-March 25, 1868.

17.—When the yeas and nays shall be taken upon any question, in pursuance of the above rule, no Senator shall be permitted, under any circumstances whatever, to vote after the decision is announced from the Chair.

[4 April, 1822—14 Feb., 1828—March 25, 1868.

CLOSING THE DOORS AND CLEARING THE GALLERY.

18.—On a motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the Presiding Officer shall direct the gallery to be cleared; and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut.

[20 Feb., 1794-March 25, 1868.

NO PERSON ADMITTED TO PRESENT PETITION, ETC.

19.—No motion shall be deemed in order to admit any person whatsoever within the doors of the Senate Chamber to present any petition, memorial, or address, or to hear any such read.

[27 April, 1798-March 25, 1868.

RECONSIDERATION.

20. When a question has been made and carried in the affirmative or negative, whether previously reconsidered or not, it shall be in order for any Senator of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after the bill, resolution, message, report, amendment, or motion upon which the vote was taken shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate, announcing their decision, except a resolution confirming or rejecting a nomination by the President: nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order, unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the two next days of actual session of the Senate thereafter; but a motion to reconsider a vote upon a nomination shall always, if the resolution announcing the decision of the Senate has been sent to the President, be accompanied by a motion requesting the President to return the same to the Senate. When any question may havebeen decided by the Senate, in which two-thirds of the Senators present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any Senator who votes on that side which prevailed in the question may be at liberty to move for a reconsideration; and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes. But no motion to reconsider a vote upon a motion to reconsider shall be in order at any time.

[25 Feb., 1790—26 March, 1806—April 6, 1867—March 25, 1868.

CASTING VOTE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

21.—When the Senate are equally divided, the President may announce his vote upon the question.

[18 July, 1789-March 25, 1868]

QUESTION PUT BY THE PRESIDING OFFICER.

22.—All questions shall be put by the Presiding Officer of the Senate, either in the presence or absence of the President of the United States, and the Senators shall signify their assent or dissent, by answering aye or no.

[21 Aug., 1789-March 25, 1868.

APPOINTMENT OF A SENATOR TO THE CHAIR.

23.—The Presiding Officer of the Senate shall have the right to name a Senator to perform the duties of the chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

[3 Jan., 1820—March 25, 1868.]

MORNING BUSINESS, PETITIONS, REPORTS, ETC.

24.—After the journal is read, the Presiding Officer shall lay before the Senate messages from the President, reports from the Executive Departments, and bills and joint resolutions, or other messages from the House of Representatives. He shall then call for—

Petitions and memorials; Reports of committees; The introduction of bills; Joint resolutions; Resolutions:

all which shall be received and disposed of in such order, unless unanimous consent shall be otherwise given; and every petition or memorial, or other paper, shall be referred, of course, without putting a question for that purpose, unless the reference is objected to by a Senator at the time such petition, memorial, or other paper is presented. And before any petition or memorial, addressed to the Senate, shall be received and read at the table, whether the same shall be introduced by the Presiding Officer, or a Senator, a brief statement of the contents of the petition or memorial shall verbally be made by the introducer.

[18 April, 1789-10 April, 1834-March 25, 1868.

NOTICE AND PRINTING OF BILLS, ETC.

25.—One day's notice, at least, shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill or joint resolution; and all bills and joint resolutions reported by a committee shall, after the first reading, be printed for the use of the Senate, and also all reports of committees. unless otherwise ordered; but no other paper or document shall be printed for the use of the Senate without special order.

[16 April, 1789—3 Feb., 1801—3 Jan., 1820—8 April, 1822—14 Feb., 1828—March 25, 1868.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

26.—Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its being passed, and the Presiding Officer shall give notice at each whether it be the first, second, or third; which reading shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise. And all resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution, or to which the approbation and signature of the President may be requisite, or which may grant money out of the contingent or any other fund, shall be treated, in all respects, in the introduction and form of proceeding on them, in the Senate, in a similar manner with bills; and all other resolutions shall lie on the table one day for consideration, and also reports of committees.

[March 25, 1868.

COMMITMENT OF BILLS.

27.—No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read, after which it may be referred to a committee.

[16 April, 1789-March 25, 1868.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

28.—All bills and joint resolutions on a second reading shall first be considered by the Senate in the same manner as if the Senate were in committee of the whole, before

they shall be taken up and proceeded on by the Senate agreeably to the standing rules, unless otherwise ordered.

[21 May, 1789-26 March, 1806-3 Jan., 1820-March 25, 1868.

FINAL QUESTIONS—REFERENCE TO COURT OF CLAIMS.

29.—The final question upon the second reading of every bill, resolution, or constitutional amendment, originating in the Senate, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time; and no amendment shall be received for discussion at a third reading of any bill, resolution, or amendment, unless by unanimous consent of the Senators present; but it shall at all times be in order, before the final passage of any such bill, resolution, or constitutional amendment, to move its commitment; and should such commitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill, resolution, or constitutional amendment, shall be again read a second time, and considered as in committee of the whole, and then the aforesaid question shall be again put. Whenever a private bill is under consideration, it shall be in order to move, as a substitute for it, a resolution of the Senate referring the case to the Court of Claims.

[4 Feb., 1807-26 June, 1856-March 25, 1868.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

30.—No amendment proposing additional appropriations shall be received to any general appropriation bill, unless it be made to carry out the provisions of some existing law, or some act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session, or moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate, or in pursuance of an estimate from the head of some of the departments; and no amendment shall be received whose object is to provide for a private claim, unless it be to carry out the provisions of an existing law or a treaty stipulation.

All amendments to general appropriation bills reported from committees of the Senate, proposing new items of appropriation, shall, one day before they are offered, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and all general appropriation bills shall be referred to the said committee.

[19 Dec., 1850—7 May, 1852—13 Jan., 1854—3 May, 1854—7 March, 1867—March 25, 1868.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

31.—When the hour shall arrive for the consideration of a special order, it shall be the duty of the Presiding Officer to take it up, unless the unfinished business of the preceding day shall be under consideration.

[26 June, 1856-March 25, 1868.

PRECEDENCE IN SPECIAL ORDERS.

When two or more subjects shall have been specially assigned for consideration, they shall take precedence according to the order of time at which they were severally assigned, and such order shall at no time be lost or changed except by the direction of the Senate.

[26 June, 1856-March 25, 1868.

PRECEDENCE IN SPECIAL ORDERS AND OVER GENERAL ORDERS.

When two or more subjects shall have been assigned for the same hour, the subject first assigned for that hour shall take precedence; but special orders shall always have precedence of general orders, unless such special orders shall be postponed by direction of the Senate.

[26 June, 1856-March 25, 1868.

TWO-THIRDS REQUIRED TO MAKE A SPECIAL ORDER.

No bill, joint resolution, or other subject, shall be made a special order for a particular day and hour without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present.

[13 January, 1862-March 25, 1868

MAKING UP THE JOURNAL.

32.—The titles of bills and joint resolutions, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be inserted on the journal.

[12 March, 1792-March 25, 1868.

33.—The proceedings of the Senate shall be entered on the journal as concisely as possible, care being taken to detail a true and accurate account of the proceedings; but every vote of the Senate shall be entered on the journal, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper, presented to the Senate, shall also be inserted on the journal.

[19 May, 1789-12 March, 1792-14 Feb., 1828-March 25, 1868.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

34.—The following standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

[5 March, 1857-March 25, 1868.

A Committee on Foreign Relations, to consist of seven Senators.

[10 Dec., 1816-5 March, 1857-March 25, 1868.

A Committee on Finance, to consist of seven Senators.
[10 Dec., 1816—5 March, 1857—March 25, 1868.

A Committee on Appropriations, to consist of seven Senators.

[6 March, 1867-March 25, 1868.

- A Committee on Commerce, to consist of seven Senators.
 [10 Dec., 1816—7 Dec., 1825—5 March, 1857—March 25, 1868.
- A Committee on Manufactures, to consist of five Senators.
 [10 Feb., 1864—March 25, 1868.
- A Committee on Agriculture, to consist of five Senators.
 [6 March, 1863—March, 25, 1868.
- A Committee on Military Affairs, to consist of seven Senators.

[10 Dec., 1816-5 March, 1857-March 25, 1868.

A Committee on Naval Affairs, to consist of seven Senators.

[10 Dec., 1816—5 March, 1857—March 25, 1868.

A Committee on the Judiciary, to consist of seven Senators.

[10 Dec., 1816-5 March, 1857-March 25, 1868.

A Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to consist of seven Senators.

[10 Dec., 1816-5 March, 1857-March 25, 1868.

A Committee on Public Lands, to consist of seven Senators.

[10 Dec., 1816-5 March, 1857-March 25, 1868.

A Committee on Private Land Claims, to consist of five Senators.

[27 Dec., 1826—5 March, 1857—March 25, 1868.

A Committee on Indian Affairs, to consist of seven Senators.

[3 Jan., 1820-5 March, 1857-March 25, 1868.

A Committee on Pensions, to consist of seven Senators.
[10 Dec., 1816—5 March, 1857—March 25, 1868.

A Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to consist of five Senators.

[28 Dec., 1832-5 March, 1857-March 25, 1868.

A Committee on Claims, to consist of seven Senators. [10 Dec., 1816—5 March, 1857—26 Jan., 1860—March 25, 1868.

A Committee on the District of Columbia, to consist of seven Senators.

[18 Dec., 1816-5 March, 1857-March 25, 1868.

A Committee on Patents, to consist of five Senators.
[7 Sept., 1837—5 March, 1857—March 25, 1868.

A Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to consist of five Senators, who shall have power also to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives.

[16 Dec., 1819-19 Dec., 1837-28 May, 1850-5 March, 1857-March 25, 1868.

A Committee on Territories, to consist of seven Senators.
[25 March, 1844—5 March, 1857—March 25, 1868.

A Committee on the Pacific Railroad, to consist of nine Senators.

[22 Dec., 1863-March 25, 1868.

A Committee on Mines and Mining, to consist of seven Senators.

[8 March, 1865—March 25, 1868.

A Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to consist of three Senators, to which shall be referred all resolutions directing the payment of money out of the contingent fund of the Senate, or creating a charge on the same.

[4 Nov., 1807-7 April, 1853-5 March, 1857-March 25, 1868.

A Committee on Printing, to consist of three Senators, to whom shall be referred every question on the printing of documents, reports, or other matter transmitted by either of the executive departments, and all memorials, petitions, accompanying documents, together with all other matter the printing of which shall be moved, excepting bills originating in Congress, resolutions offered by any Senator, communications from the Legislatures or Conventions lawfully called of the respective States, and motions to print by order of the standing committees of the Senate; motions to print additional numbers shall likewise be referred to said committee; and when the report shall be in favor of printing additional numbers, it shall be accompanied by an estimate of the probable cost; the said committee shall also supervise and direct the procuring of maps and drawings accompanying documents ordered to be printed.

[15 Dec., 1841—18 Dec., 1850—22 Jan., 1855—5 March, 1857—March 25, 1868.

A Committee on Engrossed Bills, to consist of three Senators, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills, amendments, and resolutions, before they go out of the possession of the Senate; and shall deliver the same to the Secretary of the Senate, who shall enter upon the journal that the same have been correctly engrossed.

[3 Jan., 1820-March 25, 1868.

A Committee on Enrolled Bills, to consist of three Senators, who, or some one of whom, shall forthwith present all enrolled Senate bills to the President in person, for his signature, and report the fact and date of such presentation to the Senate.

[6 Aug., 1789-5 March, 1857-March 25, 1868

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

35.—In the appointment of the standing committees, the Senate will proceed, by ballot, to appoint severally the chairman of each committee, and then, by one ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same; and a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a chairman of a standing committee, but a plurality of votes shall elect the other members thereof. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall make a choice.

[3 Jan., 1820—8 Dec., 1826—14 Feb., 1828—March 25, 1868.

REFERENCE TO STANDING OR SELECT COMMITTEES

36.—When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a select committee and to a standing committee, the question on reference to the standing committee shall be first put.

f 14 Feb., 1828-March 25, 1868.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS-PROCEEDINGS ON NOMINATIONS.

37.—When nominations shall be made by the President of the United States to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, be referred to appropriate committees; and the final question on every nomination shall be, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a committee, unless by the unanimous consent of the Senate. Nominations neither

approved nor rejected during the session at which they are made shall not be acted upon at any succeeding session without being again made by the President; and if the Senate shall adjourn or take a recess for more than thirty days, all nominations pending and not finally acted upon at the time of taking such adjournment or recess shall be returned to the President, and shall not be afterwards acted upon, unless again submitted to the Senate by the President: and all motions pending to reconsider a vote upon a nomination shall fall on such adjournment or recess; and the Secretary of the Senate shall thereupon make out and furnish to the heads of departments and other officers the list of nominations rejected or not confirmed, as required by law. When the President of the United States shall meet the Senate in the Senate Chamber for the consideration of executive business, the Presiding Officer of the Senate shall have a chair on the floor, be considered as the head of the Senate, and his chair shall be assigned to the President of the United States. When the Senate shall be convened by the President of the United States to any other place, the Presiding Officer of the Senate and the Senators shall attend at the place appointed, with the necessary officers of the Senate. [21 Aug., 1789-18 Feb., 1843-March 25, 1868.

PROCEEDINGS ON TREATIES.

38.— When a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time, when no motion in respect to it shall be in order except to refer it to a committee or to print it in confidence for the use of the Senate. Its second reading shall be for consideration, and shall be on a subsequent day, when it shall be taken up as in Committee of the Whole and be considered by articles, when amendments may be proposed; but when amendments are reported by a committee they shall be first acted on, after which other amendments may be proposed; and when through, the whole proceedings had as in Committee of the

Whole shall be reported to the Senate, when the question shall be reported to the Senate, when the question shall be. if the treaty be amended, "Will the Senate concur in the amendments made in Committee of the Whole?" and the amendments may be taken separately or in gross, as the Senate may elect, after which new amendments may be The decisions thus made shall be reduced to the form of a resolution of ratification, with or without amendments, as the case may be, which shall be proposed on a subsequent day, unless by unanimous consent the Senate determine otherwise, when every one shall again be free to move amendments, the question on which shall be proposed and taken as in the case of amendments to the article. And on the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present shall be requisite to determine it in the affirmative, but all other motions and questions thereon shall be decided by a majority vote.

6 Jan., 1801-March 25, 1868.

MATTERS CONFIDENTIAL AND SECRET.

39.—All confidential communications made by the President of the United States to the Senate shall be by the Senators and the Officers of the Senate kept secret, and all treaties which may be laid before the Senate, and all remarks and proceedings thereon, shall also be kept secret until the Senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy.

122 Dec., 1800-3 Jan., 1820-March 25, 1868.

SECRECY OF REMARKS ON NOMINATIONS.

40.—All information or remarks concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the President to office shall be kept a secret; but the fact that a nomination has been made shall not be regarded as a secret.

CLEARING OF THE SENATE.

41.—When acting on confidential or executive business, the Chamber shall be cleared of all persons except the secretary of the Senate, the principal or executive clerk, the sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper, the assistant doorkeeper, and such other officers as the Presiding Officer shall think necessary; and all such officers shall be sworn to secrecy.

[3 Jan., 1820—March 25, 1868.

SEPARATE BOOKS TO BE KEPT.

42.—The legislative proceedings, the executive proceedings, and the confidential legislative proceedings of the Senate, shall be kept in separate books.

[19 May, 1789-15 April, 1828-March 25, 1868.

EXECUTIVE PROCEEDINGS FURNISHED TO THE PRESIDENT.

43.—Nominations approved or definitely acted on by the Senate shall not be returned by the secretary of the Senate to the President until the expiration of the time limited for making a motion to reconsider the same, or while a motion to reconsider is pending, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. The President of the United States shall, from time to time, be furnished with an authenticated transcript of the executive records of the Senate, but no further extract from the executive journal shall be furnished, except by special order; and no paper, except original treaties, transmitted to the Senate by the President of the United States, or any executive officer, shall be returned or delivered from the office of the secretary of the Senate, without an order of the Senate for that purpose.

[27 Jan., 1792—27 March, 1818—5 Jan., 1829—6 April, 1867—March 25, 1868.

PROCEEDINGS ON AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

44.—When an amendment to be proposed to the Constitution is under consideration, the concurrence of two-

thirds of the Senators present shall not be requisite to decide any question for amendments, or extending to the merits, being short of the final question.

[26 March, 1806-March 25, 1868.

MESSAGES TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

45.—Messages shall be sent to the House of Representatives by the Secretary, who shall previously endorse the final determination of the Senate upon bills and other papers communicated.

[26 March, 1806-March 25, 1868.

MESSENGERS INTRODUCED.

46.—Messengers may be introduced in any state of business, except while a question is putting, while the yeas and nays are calling, or while the ballots are counting.

[26 March, 1806—March 25, 1868.

PERSONS ADMITTED ON FLOOR.

47.—No person shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate, while in session, except as follows, viz: The officers of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives and their clerk, the President of the United States and his private secretary, the heads of departments, ministers of the United States and foreign ministers, ex-Presidents and ex-Vice-Presidents of the United States, ex-Senators, Senators elect, judges of the Supreme Court, and Governors of States and Territories.

[17 March, 1853—23 Jan., 1854—24 Jan., 1854—6 March, 1856—11 Jan., 1859—7 Feb., 1862— March 25, 1868.

REGULATION OF SENATE WING OF THE CAPITOL.

48.—The Presiding Officer of the Senate shall have the regulation and control of such parts of the Capitol, and of its passages, as are or may be set apart for the use of the Senate and its officers.

[22 Jan., 1824-14 Feb., 1828-March 25, 1868.

RESTRICTION OF PRESENTING REJECTED CLAIMS.

49.—Whenever a claim is presented to the Senate and referred to a committee, and the committee report that the claim ought not to be allowed, and the report be adopted by the Senate, it shall not be in order to move to take the papers from the files for the purpose of referring them at a subsequent session, unless the claimant shall present a memorial for that purpose, stating in what respect the committee have erred in their report, or that new evidence has been discovered since the report, and setting forth the new evidence in the memorial.

[25 Jan., 1842—21 Dec., 1842—March 25, 1868.

PENALTIES FOR VIOLATING CONFIDENCE OF SENATE.

50.—Any Senator or officer of the Senate who shall disclose the secret or confidential business or proceedings of the Senate shall be liable, if a Senator, to suffer expulsion from the body, and if an officer, to dismissal from the service of the Senate, and to punishment for contempt.

[10 May, 1844-March 25, 1868.

OATHS OF OFFICE.

51.—The oaths or affirmations prescribed by the Constitution and by the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, to be taken and subscribed before entering upon the duties of office, shall be taken and subscribed by every Senator in open Senate before entering upon his duties. They shall also be taken and subscribed in the same way by the secretary of the Senate; but the other officers of the Senate may take and subscribe them in the office of the secretary.

[25 Jan., 1864—March 25, 1868.

BUSINESS CONTINUED FROM SESSION TO SESSION.

52.—At the second, or any subsequent, session of a Congress, the legislative business of the Senate which re-

mains undetermined at the close of the next preceding session of that Congress, shall be resumed and proceeded with in the same manner as if no adjournment of the Senate had taken place; and all subjects referred to committees, and not reported upon at the close of a session of Congress, shall be returned to the office of the secretary of the Senate, and be by him retained until the next succeeding session of that Congress, when they shall be returned to the several committees to which they had been previously referred.

[March 25, 1868.

SUSPENSION AND ADMENDMENT OF RULES.

53.—No motion to suspend, modify, or amend the rules, or any thereof, shall be in order, except on one day's notice in writing, specifying the rule to be suspended, modified, or amended, and the purpose thereof. But any rule may be suspended by unanimous consent, except the seventeenth rule, which shall never be suspended.

A motion to suspend, or to concur in a resolution of the House of Representatives to suspend, the 16th and 17th joint rules, or either of them, shall always be in order, be immediately considered, and be decided without debate.

[16 April, 1789-26 March, 1806-3 Jan., 1820-24 Feb., 1828-7 May, 1852-March 25, 1868.

RULES

OF

PROCEDURE AND PRACTICE IN THE SENATE,

WHEN SITTING ON THE

TRIAL OF IMPEACHMENTS,

AS

ADOPTED BY THE SENATE MARCH 2, 1868, AND AMENDED MARCH 31, 1868, AND APRIL 3, 1868.



RULES

OF

PROCEDURE AND PRACTICE IN THE SENATE

WHEN SITTING ON THE TRIAL ON IMPEACHMENTS.

I. Whensoever the Senate shall receive notice from the House of Representatives that managers are appointed on their part to conduct an impeachment against any person, and are directed to carry articles of impeachment to the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate shall immediately inform the House of Representatives that the Senate is ready to receive the managers for the purpose of exhibiting such articles of impeachment agreeably to said notice.

II. When the managers of an impeachment shall be introduced at the bar of the Senate, and shall signify that they are ready to exhibit articles of impeachment against any person, the Presiding Officer of the Senate shall direct the Sergeant-at-arms to make proclamation, who shall, after making proclamation, repeat the following words, viz: "All persons are commanded to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment, while the House of Representatives is exhibiting to the Senate of the United States articles of impeachment against ————;" after which the articles shall be exhibited, and then the Presiding Officer of the Senate shall inform the managers that the Senate will take proper order on the subject of the impeachment, of which due notice shall be given to the House of Representatives.

III. Upon such articles being presented to the Senate, the Senate shall, at one o'clock afternoon of the day (Sunday excepted) following such presentation, or sooner if so ordered

by the Senate, proceed to the consideration of such articles, and shall continue in session from day to day (Sundays excepted) after the trial shall commence, (unless otherwise ordered by the Senate,) until final judgment shall be rendered, and so much longer as may, in its judgment, be needful. Before proceeding to the consideration of the articles of impeachment, the Presiding Officer shall administer the oath hereinafter provided to the members of the Senate then present, and to the other members of the Senate as they shall appear, whose duty it shall be to take the same.

IV. When the President of the United States, or the Vice-President of the United States, upon whom the powers and duties of the office of President shall have devolved, shall be impeached, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States shall preside; and in a case requiring the said Chief Justice to preside, notice shall be given to him by the Presiding Officer of the Senate of the time and place fixed for the consideration of the articles of impeachment, as aforesaid, with a request to attend; and the said Chief Justice shall preside over the Senate during the consideration of said articles, and upon the trial of the person impeached therein.

V. The Presiding Officer shall have power to make and issue, by himself or by the Secretary of the Senate, all orders, mandates, writs, and precepts authorized by these rules, or by the Senate, and to make and enforce such other regulations and orders in the premises as the Senate may authorize or provide.

VI. The Senate shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, to enforce obedience to its orders, mandates, writs, precepts, and judgments, to preserve order, and to punish in a summary way contempts of and disobedience to its authority, orders, mandates, writs, precepts, or judgments, and to make all lawful orders, rules, and regulations which it may deem essential or conducive to the

ends of justice. And the Sergeant at arms, under the direction of the Senate, may employ such aid and assistance as may be necessary to enforce, execute, and carry into effect the lawful orders, mandates, writs, and precepts of the Senate.

VII. The Presiding Officer of the Senate shall direct all necessary preparations in the Senate chamber, and the Presiding Officer on the trial shall direct all the forms of proceeding while the Senate are sitting for the purpose of trying an impeachment, and all forms during the trial not. otherwise specially provided for. And the Presiding Officer on the trial may rule all questions of evidence and incidental questions, which ruling shall stand as the judgment of the Senate, unless some member of the Senate shall ask that a formal vote be taken thereon, in which case it shall be submitted to the Senate for decision; or he may at his option, in the first instance, submit any such question to a vote of the members of the Senate. Upon all such questions the vote shall be without a division, unless the yeas and navs be demanded by one-fifth of the members present when the same shall be taken.

VIII. Upon the presentation of articles of impeachment and the organization of the Senate as hereinbefore provided, a writ of summons shall issue to the accused, reciting said articles, and notifying him to appear before the Senate upon a day and at a place to be fixed by the Senate and named in such writ, and file his answer to said articles of impeachment, and to stand to and abide the orders and judgments of the Senate thereon; which writ shall be served by such officer or person as shall be named in the precept thereof, such number of days prior to the day fixed for such appearance as shall be named in such precept, either by the delivery of an attested copy thereof to the person accused, or if that cannot conveniently be done, by leaving such copy at the last known place of abode of such person, or at his

usual place of business in some conspicuous place therein; or if such service shall be, in the judgment of the Senate, impracticable, notice to the accused to appear shall be given in such other manner, by publication or otherwise, as shall be deemed just; and if the writ aforesaid shall fall of service in the manner aforesaid, the proceedings shall not thereby abate, but further service may be made in such manner as the Senate shall direct. If the accused, after service, shall fail to appear, either in person or by attorney, on the day so fixed therefor as aforesaid, or, appearing, shall fail to file his answer to such articles of impeachment, the trial shall proceed, nevertheless, as upon a plea of not guilty. If a plea of guilty shall be entered, judgment may be entered thereon without further proceedings.

IX. At twelve o'clock and thirty minutes afternoon of the day appointed for the return of the summons against the person impeached, the legislative and executive business of the Senate shall be suspended, and the Secretary of the Senate shall administer an oath to the returning officer in the form following, viz: "I, _____, do solemnly swear that the return made by me upon the process issued on the _____ day of _____, by the Senate of the United States, against _____, is truly made, and that I have performed such service as therein described: so help me God." Which oath shall be entered at large on the records.

X. The person impeached shall then be called to appear and answer the articles of impeachment against him. If he appear, or any person for him, the appearance shall be recorded, stating particularly if by himself, or by agent or attorney, naming the person appearing, and the capacity in which he appears. If he do not appear, either personally or by agent or attorney, the same shall be recorded.

XI. At twelve o'clock and thirty minutes afternoon of the day appointed for the trial of an impeachment, the legislative and executive business of the Senate shall be suspended, and the Secretary shall give notice to the House of Representatives that the Senate is ready to proceed upon the impeachment of ————, in the Senate chamber, which chamber is prepared with accommodations for the reception of the House of Representatives.

XII. The hour of the day at which the Senate shall sit upon the trial of an impeachment shall be (unless otherwise ordered) twelve o'clock m.; and when the hour for such sitting shall arrive, the Presiding Officer of the Senate shall so announce; and thereupon the Presiding Officer upon such trial shall cause proclamation to be made, and the business of the trial shall proceed. The adjournment of the Senate sitting in said trial shall not operate as an adjournment of the Senate; but on such adjournment, the Senate shall resume the consideration of its legislative and executive business.

XIII. The Secretary of the Senate shall record the proceedings in cases of impeachment as in the case of legislative proceedings, and the same shall be reported in the same manner as the legislative proceedings of the Senate.

XIV. Counsel for the parties shall be admitted to appear and be heard upon an impeachment.

XV. All motions made by the parties or their counsel shall be addressed to the Presiding Officer, and if he, or any Senator, shall require it, they shall be committed to writing, and read at the Secretary's table.

XVI. Witnesses shall be examined by one person on behalf of the party producing them, and then cross-examined by one person on the other side.

XVII. If a Senator is called as a witness, he shall be sworn, and give his testimony standing in his place.

XVIII. If a Senator wishes a question to be put to a witness, or to offer a motion or order, (except a motion to adjourn,) it shall be reduced to writing, and put by the Presiding Officer.

XIX. At all times while the Senate is sitting upon the trial of an impreachment the doors of the Senate shall be kept open, unless the Senate shall direct the doors to be closed while deliberating upon its decisions.

XX. All preliminary or interlocutory questions, and all metions, shall be argued for not exceeding one hour on each side, unless the Senate shall, by order, extend the time.

XXI. The case, on each side, shall be opened by one person. The final argument on the merits may be made by two persons on each side, (unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, upon application for that purpose,) and the argument shall be opened and closed on the part of the House of Representatives.

XXII. On the final question whether the impeachment is sustained, the yeas and nays shall be taken on each article of impeachment separately; and if the impeachment shall not, upon any of the articles presented, be sustained by the votes of two-thirds of the members present, a judgment of acquittal shall be entered; but if the person accused in such articles of impeachment shall be convicted upon any of said articles by the votes of two-thirds of the members present, the Senate shall proceed to pronounce judgment, and a certified copy of such judgment shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

XXIII. All the orders and decisions shall be made and had by yeas and nays, which shall be entered on the record, and without debate, subject, however, to the operation of Rule VII, except when the doors shall be closed for deliberation, and in that case no member shall speak more than once on one question, and for not more than ten minutes on an interlocutory question, and for not more than fifteen minutes on the final question, unless by consent of the Senate, to be had without debate; but a motion to adjourn may be decided without the yeas and nays, unless they be demanded by one-fifth of the members present.

XXIV. Witnesses shall be sworn in the following form, viz: "You, ————————————————————————————————————
Form of subpana to be issued on the application of the managers of the impeachment, or of the party impeached, or of his counsel:
To, greeting:
You and each of you are hereby commanded to appear
before the Senate of the United States, on the day
of, at the Senate chamber in the city of Washington,
then and there to testify your knowledge in the cause which
is before the Senate in which the House of Representatives
have impeached ————.
Fail not.
Witness ———, and Presiding Officer of the Sen-
ate, at the city of Washington, this - day of -,
in the year of our Lord, and of the independence of
the United States the ———.
Form of direction for the service of said subpæna.
The Senate of the United States to ————, greeting:
You are hereby commanded to serve and return the
within subpæna according to law.
Dated at Washington, this ———— day of ————, in the
year of our Lord, and of the independence of the
United States the ——.
Secretary of the Senate.

Form of oath to be administered to the members of the Senate sitting in the trial of impeachments.

Form of summons to be issued and served upon the person impeached.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ss:

of the United States the ——.

States of America did, on the ——— day of ———, exhi	bit
to the Senate articles of impeachment against you, the s	aid
, in the words following:	
[Here insert the articles.]	
And demand that you, the said — , should	be
put to answer the accusations as set forth in said articl	es,
and that such proceedings, examinations, trials, and jud	dg-
ments might be thereupon had as are agreeable to law a	ind
justice;	
You, the said ————, are therefore hereby su	ım-
moned to be and appear before the Senate of the Unit	ted
States of America, at their chamber in the city of Washin	ng-
ton, on the day of, at twelve o'clock a	ind
thirty minutes afternoon, then and there to answer to	the
said articles of impeachment, and then and there to ab	ide
by, obey, and perform such orders, directions, and judgme	nts
as the Senate of the United States shall make in the premi	ses
according to the Constitution and laws of the United Stat	es.
Hereof you are not to fail.	

Witness — — , and Presiding Officer of the said Senate, at the city of Washington, this — day of — , in the year of our Lord — , and of the independence of

Form of precept to be endorsed on said writ of summons:

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ss:

The Senate of the United States to ———, greeting:

Fail not, and make return of this writ of summons and precept, with your proceedings thereon indorsed, on or before the appearance day mentioned in the said writ of summons.

Witness — — , and Presiding Officer of the Senate, at the city of Washington, this — day of — , in the year of our Lord — , and of the independence of the United States the — .

All process shall be served by the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

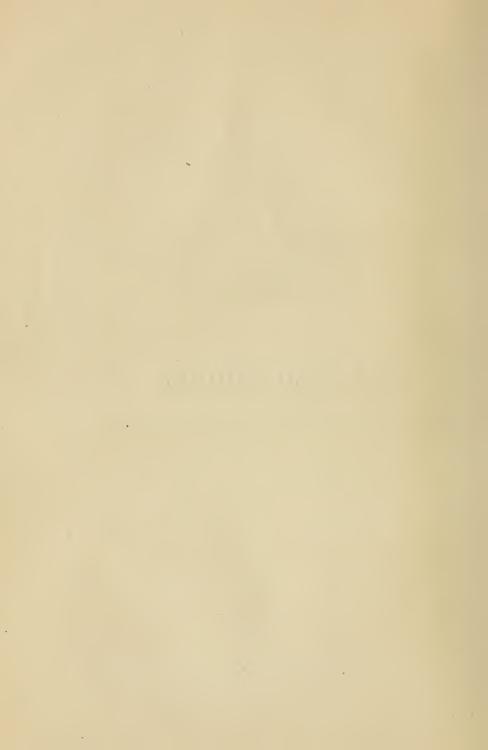
XXV. If the Senate shall at any time fail to sit for the consideration of articles of impeachment on the day or hour fixed therefor, the Senate may, by an order to be adopted without debate, fix a day and hour for resuming such consideration.



JOINT RULES

OF

THE TWO HOUSES.



JOINT RULES OF THE TWO HOUSES.

CONFERENCES.

1.—In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one House and dissented to in the other, if either House shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committee shall, at a convenient hour, to be agreed on by their chairmen, meet in the conference chamber, and state to each other, verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon.

MESSAGE SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

2.—When a message shall be sent from the Senate to the House of Representatives, it shall be announced at the door of the House, by the Doorkeeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it may be sent.

MESSAGE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO SENATE.

3.—The same ceremony shall be observed when a message shall be sent from the House of Representatives to the Senate.

BY WHOM MESSAGES MAY BE SENT.

4.—Messages shall be sent by such persons as a sense of propriety in each House may determine to be proper.

ENGROSSED BILLS.

5. — While bills are on their passage between the two Houses, they shall be on paper, and under the signature of the Secretary or Clerk of each House, respectively.

[6 August, 1789.

ENROLLED BILLS.

6.—After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled on parchment by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or the Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in the one or the other House, before it shall be presented to the President of the United States.

[6 August, 1789.

EXAMINATION OF ENROLLED BILLS.

7.—When bills are enrolled they shall be examined by a joint committee of two from the Senate and two from the House of Representatives, appointed as a standing committee for that purpose, who shall carefully compare the enrollment with the engrossed bills, as passed in the two Houses, and, correcting any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bills, make their report forthwith to their respective Houses.

[6 August, 1789-1 Feb., 1827.

SIGNING OF ENROLLED BILLS.

8.—After examination and report, each bill shall be signed in the respective Houses, first by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, then by the President of the Senate.

[6 August, 1789.

PRESENTATION OF ENROLLED BILLS TO THE PRESIDENT.

9.—After a bill shall have been thus signed in each House, it shall be presented by the said committee to the

President of the United States, for his approbation, (it being first endorsed on the back of the roll, certifying in which House the same originated; which endorsement shall be signed by the Secretary or Clerk, as the case may be, of the House in which the same did originate,) and shall be entered on the journal of each House. The said committee shall report the day of presentation to the President; which time shall also be carefully entered on the journal of each House.

6 August, 1789.

SAME PROCEEDINGS AS ABOVE ON ORDERS, RESOLUTIONS, AND VOTES, AS ON BILLS.

10.—All orders, resolutions, and votes, which are to be presented to the President of the United States for his approbation, shall also, in the same manner, be previously enrolled, examined and signed; and shall be presented in the same manner, and by the same committee, as provided in the cases of bills.

[6 August, 1789.

JOINT ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT.

11.—When the Senate and House of Representatives shall judge it proper to make a joint address to the President, it shall be presented to him in his audience chamber by the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Speaker and both Houses.

[6 August, 1789.

NOTICE OF REJECTED BILL.

12.—When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one House is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the House in which the same shall have passed.

10 August, 1790.

REJECTED BILL NOT RENEWED WITHOUT TEN DAYS' NOTICE.

13.—When a bill or resolution which has been passed in one House shall be rejected in the other, it shall not be brought in during the same session, without a notice of ten days and leave of two-thirds of that House in which it shall be renewed.

[10 June, 1790.

PAPERS TO BE SENT WITH BILLS.

14.—Each House shall transmit to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

[10 June, 1790.

ADHERENCE BY EACH HOUSE DESTROYS BILL.

15.—After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

[10 June, 1790.]

BILL NOT TO BE SENT TO OTHER HOUSE ON THREE LAST DAYS OF SESSION.

*16.—No bill that shall have passed one House shall be sent for concurrence to the other on either of the last three days of the session.

BILL NOT TO BE SENT TO THE PRESIDENT ON LAST DAY OF SESSION.

*17.—No bill or resolution that shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall be presented to the President of the United States, for his approbation, on the last day of the session.

17 May, 1852.

^{*}By the 26th Rule of the Senate: A motion to suspend or concur in resolution of H. R. to suspend the 16th and 17th Joint Rules, or either of them, shall always be in order, immediately considered, and decided without debate.

PRINTING OF BILLS BY THE OTHER HOUSE.

18. —When bills which have passed one House are ordered to be printed in the other, a greater number of copies shall not be printed than may be necessary for the use of the House making the order.

[9 Feb., 1829.

SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS FORBIDDEN.

19.—No spirituous or malt liquors or wines shall be offered for sale, exhibited, or kept within the Capitol, or in any room or building connected therewith, or on the public grounds adjacent thereto. And it shall be the duty of the Sergeants-at-arms of the two Houses, under the supervision of the presiding officers thereof, respectively, to enforce the foregoing provisions. And any officer or employé of either House who shall in any manner violate, or connive at the violation of this rule shall be dismissed from office.

[18 Sept., 1837—H. R., 26 Feb., 1844—S., 30 May, 1844.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

20.—There shall be a joint committee on the Library, to consist of three members on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House of Representatives, to superintend and direct the expenditure of all moneys appropriated for the Library, and to perform such other duties as are or may be directed by law.

[S., 6 Dec., 1843-H. R., 7 Dec., 1843.

CONTINUANCE OF BUSINESS AT SUBSEQUENT SESSION.

21.—After six days from the commencement of a second or subsequent session of Congress, all bills, resolutions, or reports, which originated in either House, and at the close of the next preceding session remained undetermined in either House, shall be resumed and acted on in the same manner as if an adjournment had not taken place.

[14 August, 1848.

22.—The two Houses shall assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives at the hour of one o'clock p. m., on the second Wednesday in February next succeeding the meeting of the electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and the President of the Senate shall be their presiding officer; one teller shall be appointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, the certificates of the electoral votes; and said tellers, having read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses then assembled, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates; and the votes having been counted, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote and the names of the persons, if any, elected; which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the journals of the two Houses. If, upon the reading of any such certificate by the tellers, any question shall arise in regard to counting the votes therein certified, the same having been stated by the Presiding Officer, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and said question shall be submitted to that body for its decision; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, in like manner, submit said question to the House of Representatives for its decision; and no question shall be decided affirmatively, and no vote objected to shall be counted, except by the concurrent votes of the two Houses; which being obtained, the two Houses shall immediately reassemble, and the Presiding Officer shall then announce the decision of the question submitted, and upon any such question there shall be no debate in either House; and any other question pertinent to the object for which the two Houses are assembled may be submitted and deter-

mined in like manner. At such joint meeting of the two Houses seats shall be provided as follows: for the President of the Senate, the "Speaker's chair," for the Speaker, a chair immediately upon his left; the Senators in the body of the hall, upon the right of the Presiding Officer; for the representatives, in the body of the hall not occupied by the Senators: for the tellers, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the Clerk's desk: for the other officers of the two Houses, in front of the Clerk's desk and upon either side of the Speaker's platform. Such joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the electoral votes are all counted and the result declared; and no recess shall be taken unless a question shall have arisen in regard to counting any of such votes, in which case it shall be competent for either House, acting separately, in the manner hereinbefore provided, to direct a recess, not beyond the next day at the hour of one o'clock p. m.



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NOMINATIONS shall be made in writing by the President of the United States to the Senate, a future day shall be assigned, unless the Senate unani-	
mously direct otherwise, for taking them into consideration. When	37
NOMINATIONS neither approved nor rejected during the session at which	
they are made, shall not be acted upon at any succeeding session without being again made by the President	37
NOMINATED by the President to office shall be kept secret. All information	91
or remarks touching or concerning the character or qualifications of any	
person	40
NOMINATIONS approved or definitely acted on by the Senate shall be returned to the President by the Secretary on the next day after such	
proceedings may occur, unless otherwise ordered	43
NOTICE, at least, shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in	
a bill, &c. One day's	25
shall give	26
0.	
OATH or affirmation prescribed by act of July 2, 1862, to be taken and subscribed by every Senator, and by the Secretary, in open Senate,	
before entering upon their duties	51
OBJECTED to by a member at the time, the question on reference to be	
taken When the reference of a petition, &c., as a matter of course, is	24
OBJECTION is made to reading a paper, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, and without debate. When	14
Officer or member of the Senate convicted of disclosing for publication	TX
any written or printed matter directed by the Senate to be held in con-	

	No.
fidence, shall be liable, if an officer, to dismissal from the service of	
the Senate, and, in the case of a member, to suffer expulsion from the	
body. Any.	50
ORDER shall not be interrupted by talking or reading newspapers, &c	2
ORDER shall be decided by the President, without debate, subject to an	
appeal to the Senate. Every question of	6
ORDER. The Chair may call for the sense of the Senate on any question of	6
ORDER for transgressing the rules. The Chair shall, or a member may,	
call another to	6
ORDER shall sit down and not proceed without leave of the Senate. A	
member called to	6
ORDER by a Senator shall be taken down in writing to enable the President	
to judge. The exceptionable words of a member called to	7
ORDER, and decided without debate. A motion for adjournment shall	
always be in	11
ORDER to move for a division of the question. On motion to strike out	
and insert, it shall not be in	12
ORDER to admit any person in Senate to present a petition, &c. No mo-	
tion in	19
ORDER for a member of the majority to move a reconsideration, &c., within	
two days of actual session, if the matter is still in possession of the	
Senate. It is in	20
ORDER to move the reconsideration of a subject which has gone out of pos-	20
session of the Senate, or when two next days of actual session shall	
have elapsed. It is not in	20
Onder to more the commitment of a bill for before its first more	20
Order to move the commitment of a bill, &c., before its final passage. It shall always be in	29
	29
ORDER to move, as a substitute for it, a resolution of the Senate referring the case to the Court of Claims. Whenever a private bill is under	
	29
consideration, it shall be in	
ORDER, &c. A motion to suspend the 16th and 17th joint rules always in	53
ORDER to move to take the papers of rejected claims from the files for the	
purpose of reference, without error in report or new evidence being	
produced. Not in	49
Orders of the day. The unfinished business at preceding adjournment	
shall have preference in the special	15
Orders of special orders assigned, regulated, and fixed, and given prece-	
dence over general orders. The	31
ORDER, special, not to be made without the concurrence of two-thirds	
present	31
Order of the Senate for that purpose. No paper, except original treaties,	
&c., shall be returned or delivered from the office of the Secretary	
without an	43
ORDER. An authenticated transcript of the executive records of the Senate	
shall be furnished, from time to time, to the President of the United	
States, but no further extract of the executive journal shall be furnished	
except by special	43

	No.
ORDERED. All bills on second reading shall be considered in Committee of the Whole before being considered in the Senate, unless otherwise	28
P.	
PACIFIC Railroad, to consist of nine members. A standing Committee on PAPERS are being read no interruption to be made. While public	34 2
Paper is called for and objected to, it will be decided by a vote of the Senate, and without debate. When the reading of a	14
special order, &c. No	25
pose. No	43
produced. Not in order to move to take	49
in order before the final	29
officers. The Presiding Officer of the Senate shall have the regulation of such parts of the Capitol and of its	48
previous to being	26
Committee on	34
PENALTY of an officer or member for violating the confidence of the Senate PENSIONS, to consist of seven members. A standing Committee on	50 34
Person or persons within doors of Senate to present any petition, memorial, or address, or to hear any such read. No motion in order to admit any	19
Person nominated to office by the President shall be kept secret. All information or remarks touching or concerning the character or quali-	
fication of any	40
executive business, the Senate shall be cleared of all	41
Description of	47
Petition, memorial, or address, or hear any such read. No motion in order to admit any person in the Senate chamber to present a	19
PETITIONS, memorials, or papers, first called for in morning business, a brief statement of their contents to be made before reception, &c., and	
referred, of course, unless objected to, and then question taken PETITION, memorial, or paper presented to the Senate shall be inserted on	24
the journal. A brief statement of the contents of each	33
than the chairman of standing committees, for whose appointment a majority is necessary	
	00

Th	No.
Points may be divided. A question containing several.	12
Position on the calendar according to the order of time for which and at which they were assigned, and not to lose their position on account of	
intervening adjournments, &c. Special orders to have	31
Post Offices and Post Roads, to consist of seven members. A standing	ÐΙ
Committee on	34
Postpone indefinitely, to a day certain, &c. &c. (See Rule.) When a	-
question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to	11
POSTPONE to a day certain, &c. (See Rule.) When a question is under	
debate, no motion shall be received but to	11
POSTPONED by direction of the Senate. Special orders to have precedence	
over general orders, unless	31
Powers of a President pro tempore, &c. The chairman of a Committee	
of the Whole to have the	28
PRECEDENCE of motions admissible, when a question is under debate, viz:	
1, to adjourn; 2, to lie on the table; 3, to postpone indefinitely; 4, to	
postpone to a day certain; 5, to commit; or, 6, to amend	11
PRECEDENCE of special orders according to the order of time for which they	
were assigned, and at which they were assigned, and over general	31
orders, &c. (See <i>Rule</i>)	91
have the	15
PRESIDENT of the Senate having taken the chair, and a quorum being	10
present, the business proceeds. The	1
PRESIDENT shall be addressed by every member rising to speak. The	3
PRESIDENT shall name the person to speak; but in all cases the member	
rising and addressing the Chair first shall speak first. When two	
members rise at the same time the	5
PRESIDENT shall call any member to order for transgression of rules. The	6
PRESIDENT without debate, subject to appeal to Senate. Questions of order	
shall be decided by the	6
PRESIDENT may call for the sense of the Senate on any question of order.	
The	6
PRESIDENT to judge when a member is called to order for exceptionable	7
words, by their being taken down in writing. The	7
desired by the	10
PRESIDENT, or the Chair, no member shall be permitted to vote. When a	10
decision is announced by the	17
PRESIDENT shall direct the gallery to be cleared, &c. On a motion made	
and seconded to shut the doors the	18
PRESIDENT. When the Senate are equally divided the Secretary shall take	
the decision of the	21
PRESIDENT of the Senate shall put all questions in the presence or absence	
of the President of the United States. The	22

	No.
PRESIDENT of the Senate pro tempore, shall have the right to name a mem-	
ber to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not	
extend beyond an adjournment. The Vice-President of the United	
States, or the	23
PRESIDENT shall make a brief verbal statement of the contents of petitions,	
&c., presented by him. The	24
PRESIDENT shall first call for petitions, &c. (See Rule.) In the morning	
business the	24
PRESIDENT shall give notice at each reading of a bill or joint resolution	
whether it be the first, second, or third. The	26
PRESIDENT pro tempore, may call a member to fill the chair, &c. When	
the Senate shall consider a treaty, bill, or resolution as in Committee of	
the Whole, the Vice-President, or.	28
PRESIDENT of the Senate, or the Chair, to take up such special order, and	
it shall be considered unless postponed by a vote of the Senate. When	
the hour has arrived for the consideration of a special order, it shall be	
the duty of the	31
PRESIDENT of the Senate shall have a chair on the floor, be considerd as	or
the head of the Senate, and his chair shall be assigned to the President	
of the United States. When the President of the United States shall	
	0*
meet the Senate in the Senate chamber, the	37
PRESIDENT of the Senate and Senators shall attend at the place appointed,	
&c. (See Rule.) When the Senate shall be convened by the President	0.71
of the United States to any other place, the	37
PRESIDING Officer of the Senate shall have the regulation of such parts of	
the Capitol, and of its passages, as are or may be set apart for the use	
of the Senate and its officers. The	48
PRESIDENT of the United States. The President of the Senate shall put all	
questions in the presence or absence of the	22
PRESIDENT of the United States may be requisite, shall be treated as bills.	
All resolutions, &c., to which the approbation and signature of the	26
PRESIDENT of the United States to the Senate, a future day shall be assigned,	
unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise, for taking them into	
consideration. When nominations shall be made in writing by the	37
PRESIDENT of the United States. Nominations neither approved nor re-	
jected during the session at which they are made, shall not be acted	
upon at any succeeding session without being again made by the	37
PRESIDENT of the United States shall meet the Senate in the Senate cham-	
ber, the President of the Senate shall have a chair on the floor, be con-	
sidered the head of the Senate, and his chair shall be assigned to the	
President of the United States. When the	37
PRESIDENT of the United States to any other place, the President of the	
Senate and Senators shall attend at the place appointed. The Secretary	
of the Senate shall also attend to take the minutes of the Senate. When	
the Senate shall be convened by the	

	No.
PRESIDENT of the United States shall be kept secret. All confidential communications and treaties from the	39
PRESIDENT of the United States. Doors to be closed and secret session	00
held on motion by a member when desired by the (joint rule)	22
PRESIDENT to office shall be kept secret. All information or remarks	
touching or concerning the character or qualifications of any person	
nominated by the	40
PRESIDENT of the United States shall, from time to time, be furnished with	
an authenticated transcript of the executive records of the Senate; and	
all nominations approved or definitely acted on by the Senate shall be	
returned by the Secretary on the next day after such action is had unless	
otherwise ordered by the Senate; but no further extract from the execu-	
tive journal shall be furnished, except by special order; and no paper,	
except original treaties, transmitted by the President of the United	
States or any executive officer, shall be returned or delivered from the	
office of the Secretary without an order from the Senate for that purpose.	
The	43
PRINTED for the use of the Senate. All bills reported by a committee shall,	
after the first reading, be	25
PRINTED for the use of the Senate without special order. But no other	~~
paper or document (than as above) shall be	25
PRINTING, to consist of three members, to whom shall be referred every	
question on the printing of documents, reports, or other matter trans-	
mitted by either of the executive departments, and all memorials, petitions, accompanying documents, together with all other matter,	
the printing of which shall be moved, excepting bills originating in Con-	
gress, resolutions offered by any Senator, communications from the legis-	
latures or conventions lawfully called of the respective States, and motions	
to print by order of the standing committees of the Senate; motions to	
print additional numbers shall likewise be referred to said committee;	
and when the report shall be in favor of printing additional numbers,	
it shall be accompanied by an estimate of the probable cost; the said	
committee shall also supervise and direct the procuring of maps and	
drawings accompanying documents ordered to be printed. A Com-	
mittee on	34
PRINTING shall also supervise and direct the procuring of maps and draw-	
ings accompanying documents ordered to be printed. The standing	
Committee on	34
PRIVATE bill is under consideration it shall be in order to move, as a sub-	
stitute for it, a resolution of the Senate referring the case to the Court	
of Claims. Whenever a	29
PRIVATE claim, unless it be to carry out the provisions of some existing	
law or treaty stipulation. No amendment shall be received to any	
general appropriation bill whose object is to provide for a	30
PRIVATE Land Claims, to consist of five members. A standing Commit-	
tee on	34

	No.
PRIVILEGED motions, when a question is under debate, and the order of their precedence	11
PRIVILEGE of admission on the floor of the Senate. Description of persons allowed the	47
PROCEEDINGS on them, in the Senate, as bills, &c. All joint resolutions, and resolutions granting money, shall be treated in the	26
PROCEEDINGS of Senate, when not acting as in Committee of the Whole, to be entered on the journal, but every vote of the Senate shall be entered on the journal, &c. (See Rule)	33
PROCEEDINGS of the Senate shall be kept in separate and distinct books. The legislative proceedings, the executive proceedings, and the confidential legislative	42
PUBLIC Buildings and Grounds, to consist of five members, who shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives. A standing Committee on the	34
Public Lands, to consist of seven members. A standing Committee on the.	34
Q.	
QUALIFICATIONS of persons nominated to be kept secret. Any remarks concerning the	40
QUESTIONS of order decided by the President without debate, subject to	
appeal, and the Chair may call for the sense of the Senate upon them. QUESTION is under debate no motion shall be received, except to adjourn,	6
&c., &c. (See Rule.) When a	11
same divided When a	12
move for a division of the	12
QUESTION taken by yeas and nays each member shall vote, unless for special reasons he be excused. On every	16
QUESTION. When yeas and nays are called, each member shall declare openly, and without debate, his assent or dissent to the	16
QUESTION, no member shall be permitted to vote, &c. (See Rule.) When the decision shall have been announced from the Chair on a	17
QUESTION decided may be reconsidered, on motion by one of the majority, if made before the subject has gone out of possession of the Senate, and if made on same day or within two next days of actual session. A	20
QUESTIONS shall be put by the President of the Senate, in the presence or absence of the President of the United States, and the Senators shall	20
answer aye or no. All	22
ence of petitions, &c., to be made as a matter of course without QUESTION upon the second reading of every bill, resolution, &c., requiring	24
three readings, shall be, "Whether it shall be engrossed and read a	
third time?" The final	29

	No.
QUESTION shall be again put, "Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time?" Should a bill on third reading be committed and an amendment reported, it shall again be read a second time, and the QUESTION on the printing of documents, reports, or other matter, (except as stated in the rule,) shall be referred to the Committee on Printing.	29
Every	34
motions are made for reference of the same subject to a select committee and to a standing committee, the	36
QUESTIONS on amendments to, and ratifications of treaties, (see Rule.) Forms of	38
QUESTION for amendments, or extending to the merits, being short of the final question. When an amendment of the Constitution is under consideration the concurrence of two-thirds shall not be requisite to decide any	44
QUESTION may have been decided by the Senate, in which two-thirds of the members present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any member who votes on that side which prevailed in the question may be at liberty	**
to move for a reconsideration; and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes. When any	20
majority of votes. When two-thirds are requisite, any member who votes on that side which prevailed in the	20
the ballots are being counted. Messengers are introduced in any state of business, except while a	46
taken the chair, and a	1
QUORUM, but a majority of those present, may send for absent Senators, who shall pay the expenses, unless excused when a quorum is convened. A less number than a	8
R.	
RATIFICATION of treaty, (see <i>Treaty</i> —see <i>Rule</i>)	38
(See Rule)	38
READ, to the end that any mistakes may be corrected. The chair being taken, and a quorum present, the journal will be	1
READ any newspaper, while journals or public papers are being read, or a member is speaking, &c. No member shall speak to another, or otherwise interrupt the business of the Senate, or	2
Read, no interruption to be made. While the journal or public papers are being	2
READ before debated. A motion seconded shall be written if desired, de-	

	No.
READ. No person shall be admitted in the Senate to present any petition,	
address, &c., or hear any such	19
READ at the table. A brief statement of petitions, memorials, or papers to	
be made before being received or	24
READ. [Morning] business after the journal is	24
READ, after which it may be referred to a committee. No bill shall be committed until it shall have been twice	27
READ a third time?" The final question on the second reading of every	
bill, &c., shall be, "Whether it shall be engrossed and	29
READ a second time, &c. Should a bill, &c., on third reading, be com-	
mitted and an amendment reported, it shall again be	29
READ a first time for information only. Every treaty	38
READING of a paper is called for and objected to, it shall be determined by	
a vote of the Senate and without debate. When the	14
READING. All bills reported by a committee to be printed after the first	25
READINGS previous to its being passed, and the President shall give notice	
whether it be the first, second, or third; which readings shall be on different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise. Every	
bill shall receive three	26
READING shall first be considered in Committee of the Whole before being	20
taken up in Senate, unless otherwise ordered. All bills on second	28
READING of any bill, resolution, &c., requiring three readings, shall be,	
"Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time?" The final	
question upon the second	29
READING of any bill, &c., unless by unanimous consent; but it may be	
committed, &c. No amendment received at a third	29
READING of a treaty shall be on a subsequent day, for consideration in	,
Committee of the Whole. The second	38
RECEIVED or read at the table. A brief statement of petitions, memorials,	
or papers to be made before being	24
RECEIVED at the third reading of any bill, &c., unless by unanimous con-	
sent. No amendment	29
RECONSIDER shall not be withdrawn without leave. A motion to	10
RECONSIDERATION not in order after a bill, resolution, message, report,	
amendment, or motion, upon which the vote was taken, shall have	
gone out of the possession of the Senate, announcing the decision, ex-	
cept a resolution confirming or rejecting a nomination. A motion for	20
RECONSIDERATION shall not be in order unless made on same day the vote	
was taken, or within the two next days of actual session of the Senate	
thereafter. A motion for	20
RECONSIDERATION of a nomination, if the resolution announcing the de-	
cision of the Senate has been sent to the President, shall always be	
accompanied by a motion requesting the President to return the same	00
to the Senate. A motion for	20
of the majority, before the subject has gone out of the possession of the	

	No.
Senate, if made same day or within two next days of actual session thereafter. A	20
RECONSIDERATION; and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by	
a majority of votes. When any question may have been decided by	
the Senate, in which two-thirds of the members present are necessary	
to carry the affirmative, any member who votes on that side which	
prevailed in the question may be at liberty to move for a	20
RECORD of the Senate; but no further extract from the executive journal	
shall be furnished, except by special order, &c. The President of the	
United States shall, from time to time, be furnished with an authenti-	
cated transcript of the executive	43
REFERENCE of petitions, memorials, and papers to committees, made as a	
matter of course, unless objected to, and then the question to be taken	
on the reference.	24
REFERENCE to the standing committee shall first be put. When motions	
are made for reference of the same subject to a select committee and to	0.0
a standing committee, the question on	36
twice read, after which it may be	27
REFERRED to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses	21
of the Senate. Resolutions for payment of money out of, or creating a	
charge on, the contingent fund of the Senate shall be	34
REFERRED to a committee, any other subject or matter of a similar nature	-
may, on motion, be referred to such committee. When any subject or	
matter shall have been	35
REFERRING them at subsequent sessions, unless error be stated to exist in	
the report, or new evidence be produced. Not in order to move to take	
papers or rejected claims from the files for the purpose of	49
REGULATION of such parts of the Capitol as may be set apart for the use	
of the Senate and its officers. The Presiding Officer of the Senate shall	
have the	48
REJECTED claim from the files for reference, unless error in report or new	
evidence be produced. Not in order to take the papers of a	49
REMARKS touching or concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the President to office shall be kept secret. All	
information or	40
REPORTED by the committee, the bill, &c., shall again be read a second	40
time, &c. Should a bill on the third reading be committed, and an	
amendment be	29
REPORTS of committees to be called for after petitions in morning business.	24
REPORTS of committees shall lie on the table one day for consideration. All	26
REPORTS of the Committee on Printing, in favor of printing additional	
numbers, to be accompanied by an estimate of the cost	34
REPORT of a committee, in writing, adverse to a claim to preclude its	
renewal, without error be shown in report, or new evidence produced,	

	No.
RESOLUTION, as in Committee of the Whole, a chairman may be appointed, &c. When the Senate shall consider a	28
RESOLUTION, &c., requiring three readings, shall be, "Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time?" The final question on the second	90
reading of any bill	29
RESOLUTIONS on third reading to be amended only by unanimous consent. RESOLUTION of ratification of treaties. Forms of questions and proceedings	29
on (see Rule)	38
RESOLUTION take off the injunction of secrecy. The Senate may by RESOLUTIONS proposing amendments to the Constitution, or to which the approbation of the President may be necessary, or which may grant money out of the contingent or any other fund, shall be treated, in all respects, in the introduction and form of proceedings on them in the	39
Senate, in a similar manner with bills. All.	26
RESOLUTIONS (than the above) shall lie on the table one day for consideration and also reports of committees. All other	26
ation, and also reports of committees. All other	20
the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses	34
RESOLUTIONS the same as on bills. Action on joint. (See Bills.)	
REVOLUTIONARY Claims, to consist of five members. A standing Com-	
mittee on	34
Rules, the President shall, or a member may, call to order. When a member shall transgress the	6
RULES. One day's notice required for a motion to amend, suspend, or modify a rule.	53
s.	
SEAT, or sit down. When a member has finished speaking he shall take	
his	3
SECONDED. No motion shall be debated until the same shall be	9
SECONDED shall be written, if desired by the President. Motions	10
SECONDED to shut the doors, the gallery shall be cleared, &c. On a motion	10
made and	18
SECRECY, the President shall order the gallery to be cleared, and the doors shall remain shut during the discussion. On motion made and seconded to shut the doors, on discussion of business which may, in the opinion of a member, require	18
Secrety of the Senate. Penalty of an officer or member for violating the	10
injunction of	50
SECRET; and all treaties which may be laid before the Senate shall also be	33
kept secret until the Senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy. All confidential communications made by the President of the United States to the Senate shall be, by the members	
thereof, kept	39

	No
SECRET. All information or remarks touching or concerning the character	
or qualifications of any person nominated by the President to office	
shall be kept a	40
SECRETARY shall take the decision of the President. When the Senate are	
equally divided, the	21
SECRETARY of the Senate shall enter engrossed bills as correctly engrossed	
upon the journal. The	34
SECRETARY of the Senate shall also attend to take the minutes of the	
Senate. When the Senate shall be convened by the President of the	
United States to any other place, the President of the Senate and	
Senators shall attend at the place appointed; the	37
SECRETARY, the principal or executive clerk, the sergeant-at-arms, and	
doorkeeper, and the assistant doorkeeper. When acting on confidential	
or executive business, the Senate shall be cleared of all persons, except	
the	41
SECRETARY, on the next day after such proceedings may occur, shall re-	
turn to the President of the United States all nominations approved or	
definitely acted on by the Senate	43
SECRETARY without an order of the Senate for that purpose. No paper, ex-	
cept original treaties, transmitted to the Senate by the President of the	
United States or any executive officer, shall be returned or delivered	
from the office of the	43
SECRETARY, who shall previously indorse the final determination of the	
Senate thereon. Messages shall be sent to the House of Representa-	
tives by the	45
SECRETARY and other officers of the Senate to take and subscribe the oath	
prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862	51
SELECT committee and to a standing committee, the question on reference	
to the standing committee shall first be put. When motions are made	-
for reference of the same subject to a	36
SENATE each day. Preliminary proceedings on the assembling of the	1
SENATE. No member shall speak to another, or otherwise interrupt the	2
business of the	Z
same day, without leave of the	4
SENATE. Any member called to order shall sit down, and not proceed	4
without leave of the	6
SENATE. Every question of order decided by the President, without de-	U
bate, subject to an appeal to the	6
SENATE he shall be called to order, &c. If any member transgress the	U
rules of the	6
SENATE on any question of order. The President may call for the sense	U
of the	6
SENATE may send for absent members. A less number than a quorum of	U
the	8

	No.
Senate shall convene they may send for absent members. In case a less number than a quorum of the. (See Rule)	8
Senate without leave first obtained. No member shall absent himself from	0
the service of the	8
SENATE when a quorum is convened. Excuse by absent members to be made to the	8
SENATE. A motion to reconsider shall not be withdrawn without leave of	10
Senate and without debate. When the reading of a paper is called for	10
and objected to it shall be determined by a vote of the	14
Senate was engaged at the last preceding adjournment shall have prefer-	
ence in the special orders of the day. The unfinished business in which the	15
Senate may for special reason excuse a member from voting. The	16
SENATE or House the names taken alphabetically. Upon a call of the	16
SENATE on business requiring secrecy, the gallery shall be cleared, &c.	
On a motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the	18
SENATE chamber to present any petition, memorial, or address, or to hear any such read. No motion in order to admit any person whatsoever	
within the doors of the	19
SENATE. A motion to reconsider not in order when the matter has gone	
out of the possession of the	20
SENATE are equally divided, the Secretary shall take the decision of the President. When the	21
SENATE shall be received and read at the table, a brief verbal statement of	~1
its contents shall be made by the President or the member introducing	
it. Before any petition, &c., addressed to the. (See Rule)	24
SENATE. All bills reported by a committee after first reading shall be printed for the use of the	25
SENATE without special order. No paper or document, except a bill re-	20
ported by a committee, shall be printed for the use of the	25
SENATE in a similar manner with bills. All joint resolutions, and those	0.0
granting money, shall be treated in proceedings on them in SENATE unanimously direct otherwise. Every bill shall receive three read-	26
ings, on different days, unless the	26
SENATE shall consider a treaty, bill, or resolution, as in Committee of the	
Whole, the Vice-President or President pro tempore may call a member	
to fill the chair, &c. When the	28
Whole, before they shall be taken up and proceeded on by the Senate,	
agreeably to the standing rules, unless otherwise ordered. All bills,	
on a second reading, shall be considered by the	28
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